

Problem on the Catwalk (Coal) Exercise

Problem Booklet

Instructions

Read the problem situation described on the next page. Next, answer the eight questions. Do them one at a time. Don't jump ahead, but you may look back to earlier questions and your answers. Some questions tell you to choose only one answer unless you are told to "Try again!" Other questions tell you to select as many answers as you think are correct. Follow the directions for each question.

After you have selected a choice to a question, look up its number on the answer sheet. Select your answer to each question by rubbing the special pen between the brackets on the answer sheet. A hidden message will appear and tell you if you are right. When you finish you will learn how to score your performance.

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Background

It is dry with overcast skies, 74°, and 10:20 a.m.

An 815 ft. long conveyor belt leads to the top of a clean coal silo.

The conveyor belt drive has broken down.

You are an electrician, trained in basic first aid and CPR.

J.J. Smith, a preparation plant repairman, is 52 years old, has a heart condition and carries nitroglycerin tablets.

There is one miner in the plant, at the bottom of the conveyor.

An ambulance and two EMTs are 10 minutes away at the company training center.

Problem

You and J.J. are walking up the catwalk beside the conveyor to check the belt for damage. About 10 feet from the top of the silo, J.J. gasps, clutches his chest, and sits down on the walkway. Look at Figure 1 on the next page. Then turn to Question A and answer the first question.

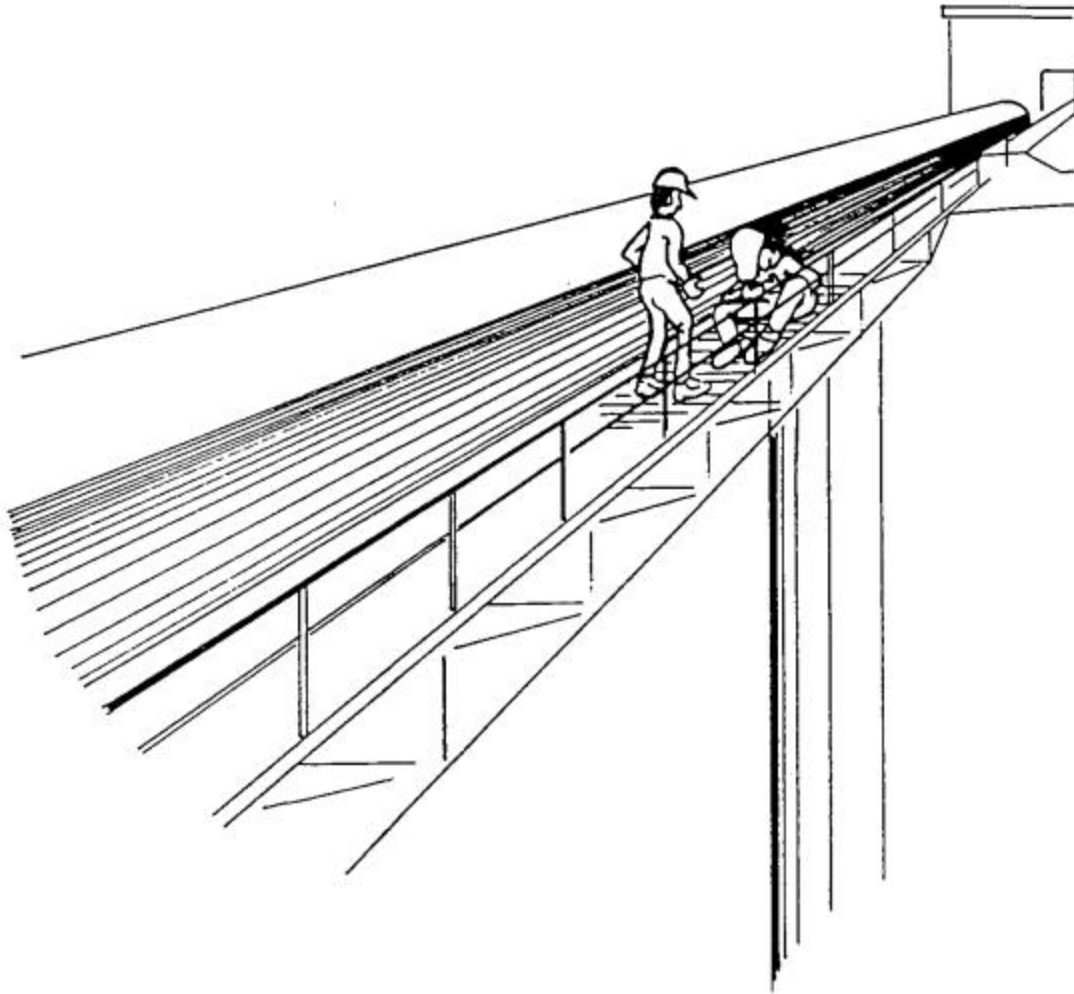


Figure 1: J.J. gasps, clutches his chest, and sits down

Question A

J.J. says "I'm alright. Help me up. I can make it." What should you do now? (Choose only ONE unless you are told to "Try Again!")

1. Carry J.J. down the catwalk on your back.
2. Help J.J. walk back down the catwalk to the surface.
3. Tell J.J. to take it easy and check him for a heart attack.
4. Run to the preparation plant and get help.

Question B

You are checking J.J. for a heart attack. What things should you look for? (Select as MANY as you think are correct.)

- 5. Dilated pupils
- 6. Flushing (redness) of the face
- 7. Nausea
- 8. Numbness on one side of the body
- 9. Pain that begins below the left nipple and worsens with a deep breath
- 10. Pain in the center of the chest, shoulder, neck, arms, or jaw
- 11. Sweating
- 12. Trouble breathing

When you have made your selection(s) do the next question.

Question C

J.J. says, "Let me be," and tries to get up. What should you do now? (Choose only ONE unless you are told to "Try Again!")

- 13. Ask him to rest a minute and swallow one of his nitroglycerin tablets.
- 14. Ask him to rest a minute and then put a nitroglycerin tablet under his tongue.
- 15. If necessary, hold J.J. down to keep him from getting up.
- 16. Run to the phone and call the first aid station.

Question D

J.J. now says that the pain is gone. What should you do now? (Select as MANY as you think are correct.)

- 17. Have him rest a couple of more minutes before doing anything.
- 18. Tell him to wait. You run to the plant and call the first aid station.
- 19. Tell J.J. to take another nitroglycerin tablet "for insurance."
- 20. Ask him if he always has chest pain when he exerts himself.
- 21. While J. J. rests, you walk the 10 feet up the catwalk to the silo top and yell for help.

When you have made your selection(s) do the next question.

Question E

You check on J.J. again. As you talk with him, he again says he always gets chest pain when he does heavy work. What additional questions should you ask him now?
(Select as MANY as you think are correct.)

- 22. "Have you had more chest pain than usual lately?"
- 23. "How many of your family members died from heart attacks?"
- 24. "Is the pain usually this bad when you do heavy work?"
- 25. "Have you ever walked up to the top of the silo before?"

When you have made your selection(s) do the next question.

Question F

After he rests awhile, J.J. says he can make it back down to the plant. He gets up and starts down the catwalk. He stops after a few steps, sits down, rubs his chest and says he has pain again and can't catch his breath. What should you do now? (Select as MANY as you think are correct.)

- 26. Have him sit down with his legs pointing down the catwalk and help get him into a position he says is comfortable.
- 27. Unbutton his shirt. Put your ear to his chest and listen to his heart.
- 28. Help him put another nitroglycerin tablet under his tongue, as he requests.
- 29. After he rests for a few minutes, get him up. Help him down the slope and get him medical attention.
- 30. Cover him with your jacket, ask him to rest, and reassure him. Tell him that you're going for help and he should stay there. Then go.
- 31. Take J.J.'s pulse and shine your light into his eyes to see if his pupils get smaller.

When you have made your selection(s) do the next question.

Question G

When you get to the telephone, you call the first aid station. You give your name and describe J.J.'s condition and location. You're told that the ambulance should arrive in about 10 minutes. Now what should you do? (Choose only ONE unless you are told to "Try Again!")

- 32. Wait at the telephone so you can direct the ambulance to J.J.'s position.
- 33. Go back to J.J. and stay with him.
- 34. Call J.J.'s home and try to notify his wife or family that he is having a heart attack.
- 35. Go look for another person to help you take care of J.J.

Question H

When you reach J.J. you find him resting as you left him. He says he feels better. Why is it important to stay with J.J. and not leave him? (Select as MANY as you think are correct.)

- 36. To reassure and calm him.
- 37. To immediately place his head down the inclined catwalk and his feet uphill to treat him for shock.
- 38. So you can give him CPR in case his heart stops.
- 39. So you can check him and decide when it is OK for him, with your help, to climb down the catwalk.
- 40. So you can tell his family you did all you could in case he dies.

END OF PROBLEM

Scoring your performance

- 1. Count the total numbers of responses you colored in that were marked "correct." Write this number in the first blank on the answer sheet.
- 2. Count the total number of "incorrect" responses you colored in. Subtract this number from 22. Write the difference in the second blank on the answer sheet.
- 3. Add the numbers on the first and second blanks. This is your score.

The best possible score is 40.

The worst possible score is 0.